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The treatise differs from most in its marked sociological character, elaborating considerations that economists as such have commonly ignored. Loria's interest is great in discovering how an institution or condition came to exist, and he makes rather essential use of what he terms the "comparative colonial method," being led, for example, to account for the genesis and (apparently) the rationale of profits by the disappearance of the supply of free land in a new country. A chapter on Unproductive Capital and one on Unproductive Labor proceed from a fresh point of view, and other chapters accord an unusually full treatment to working-class movements and the theory of population. The text in general is consistent with the doctrines, elsewhere enunciated, which have made the author's reputation.

ROBERT F. FOERSTER.

MAUNIER, R. *Manuel bibliographique des sciences sociales et économiques*. (Paris: Tenin. 1920. 20 fr.)

SPANN, O. *Fundament der Volkswirtschaftslehre*. (Jena: Fischer. 1918. Pp. xii, 292. 18 M.)

SPANN, O. *Vom Geist der Volkswirtschaftslehre*. (Jena: Fischer. 1919. 3.75 M.)

VON TYSZKA, C. *Vom Geist in der Wirtschaftspolitik*. (Jena: Fischer. 1919. 3.60 M.)

VEBLEN, T. *The place of science in modern civilization*. (New York: Huebsch. 1920.)

Economic History and Geography

American Negro Slavery. By ULRICH B. PHILLIPS. (New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1918. Pp. xi, 529. \$3.00.)

Aside from its timeliness of publication, this book possesses exceptional merit for two reasons. It supplies in one volume the outstanding need for an impartial, and at the same time, graphic and spirited account of negro slavery in America. In the next place, it is a valuable contribution to American economic history. The fact that the work is the fruit of long and careful research and of a personal experience "which has been shaped as well by a varied Northern environment in manhood as by a Southern one in youth" materially enhances its usefulness.

It is not Mr. Phillips's purpose to give a voluminous history of slavery of the narrative type. Although covering the entire period of the existence of the institution in America, his study is intended merely to sketch the exceptional conditions and wide ramifications of the subject. The initial chapter on the discovery and exploitation of Guinea traces the beginnings of slavery to the end of the

sixteenth century. The second chapter treats of the slave trade as a maritime business which, we are told, "bulked so large in the world's commerce in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that every important maritime community on the Atlantic sought a share, generally with the sanction and often with the active assistance of the respective sovereign." It reached its heyday in the closing decades of the seventeenth century and the English "were preparing for their final ascendancy therein." The records and literature of this period have been carefully inspected.

The author's main concern, however, is with the "rise, nature and influence of slavery in its regions of concentration." For this reason, he is especially interested in the application of slave labor in its most characteristic form, that of plantation industry. Knowledge of the organization and requirements of the plantation system is considered to be no less vital than the study of the slave as a person. Hence, a chapter is devoted to a study of the industrial system of the West Indies where the slave plantation originated and reached its maximum scale. From the sugar islands the system was carried to the tobacco and rice colonies on the continent and was at its height in the cotton régime of the Southern States between 1815 and 1860. During the latter period, the production of tobacco, rice, and sea-island cotton was largely stationary, and upland cotton was "king of a rapidly expanding realm." Its concentration in the South was largely due to the predominance of staple crops in Southern industry; and the methods in the several staples, furthermore, "while necessarily differing in their details, were so similar in their emphasis upon routine that each reinforced the influence of the others in shaping the industrial organization of the South as a whole."

Much painstaking research has been spent by the author in his endeavor to portray accurately the life and economic conditions which existed on the various types of large plantations. In the several chapters devoted to this purpose he has included a considerable amount of valuable new material in the form of excerpts from plantation records, letters, diaries, etc. In chapter 13 a description is given of the two general types of plantations—those which were operated on the basis of time-work, or the gang system, and those operated on the basis of piece-work, or the task system. The latter type was confined almost wholly to the rice coast. In general, "the tone and method of the plantation were determined partly by the crop and the lie of the land, partly by the character

of the master and his men, partly by the local tradition." In the chapter which treats of the business aspects of plantation slavery the author states that the system had at least as many drawbacks as it had attractions. It "kept money scarce, population sparse, and land values accordingly low." The opportunities of both races were restricted and many natural resources of the South were neglected. On the other hand, it maintained order and harmony in the community and "kept the main body of labor controlled, provisioned and mobile." He concludes that "in the large it was less a burden than a life; it made fewer fortunes than it made men."

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Trade and Navigation between Spain and the Indies in the Time of the Hapsburgs. By CLARENCE HENRY HARING. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press. 1918. Pp. xxviii, 371. \$2.25.)

Since about the beginning of the present century, the writing of Hispanic American history, especially in the United States, has been passing through a real evolution. This is distinctly the period of original, painstaking research, and scholars are showing an increasing tendency to elucidate intensively a single period or a single phase of the history of Hispanic America. Basic work this, and work that is absolutely necessary for the generalizations that some master historian in the future must make. Narrative, biographical, political, institutional, and economic history—all these are presented in works published since 1900, with an increasing tendency toward the two last.

In the writing of these monographic histories, the vast archival depositaries of Spain, as well as of some Hispanic American countries, have been called into requisition, and their treasures ransacked for secrets unknown to former writers. It has, indeed, become almost a recognized part of the training of historical students who elect to work in the Hispanic American field, to make original investigations in the archives. Thus, the Archivo de Indias, which contains the greater part of the Americana in Spain, has become as well known as the British Museum, and like the latter still has its secrets to disclose. So it was not strange that Professor Haring should deem it necessary to visit Spain before